OK

"THE RELATIVE WORTH

OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF PLATO'S REPUBLIC".

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T H E S I S .

Submitted for the Degree of M. A. by

William Inch.

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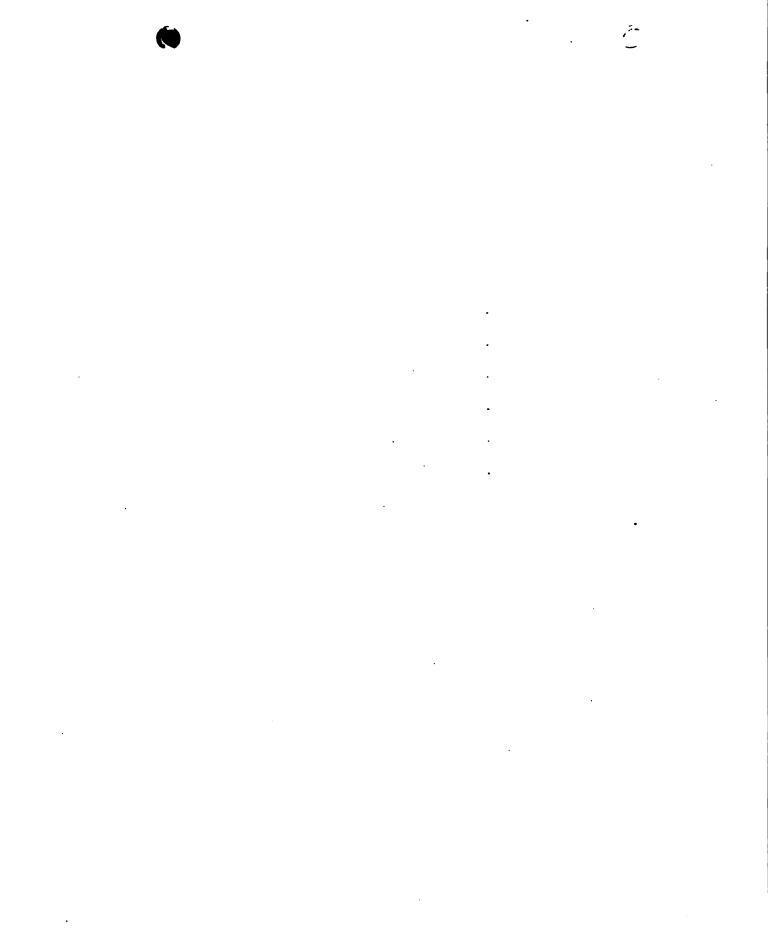
May, 1901.

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Editors consulted or quoted.

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1. Bekker.

2. Ast.

3. Schneider.

4. Stallbaum.

5. Hermann.

6. Schanz.

7. Campbell.

8. Adam

M A N U S C R I P T S   C O M P A R E D

(With dates according to Campbell and Adam)

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1. Parisinus A.   IX Century.

2. Venetus π XII   "

3. Venetus $\rightleftharpoons$ XV   "

4. Monacensis q   XV   "

5. Cesenas M   XII or XIII "

6. Vaticanus θ XII (?)"

7. Vind, D.F.

8. Flor. R (Stall.x)

9. Vaticanus r.

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

The accepted leading MSS. of Plato's Republic are Parisinus A and Venetus Π

Paris. A. has been generally accepted as the best extant MS. of the Republic for various reasons which I shall state hereafter.

As to the relative value of the remaining MSS., we find a divergence of opinion; different editors and collators having their own preferences.

It would be a fruitless task for me to try to consider and compare more than four or five of the Minor MSS.; those which are clearly superior to the remaining ones.

Leaving these four or five out of the question, the other MSS. have a few strong readings which bring them to our consideration and at the same time many faults which prove them to be much inferior to Paris.A. or Venetus Π

As the limits of this paper will not admit of an exhaustive comparison of all MSS., and as the MSS. are not at hand for comparison, it shall be my object by selecting a number of questionable sextual passages occurring in various parts of the Republic, to show the manifest superiority of Parisinus A. and the apparent relative value of the most prominent Minor MSS.,

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as they appear to the student of Plato's Republic.

I shall not attempt to enter into a discussion upon the probable families to which the different MSS. belong. This question has been considered at length by several editors with different results.

(Cf. Campbell Vol. II Esp. on Cesenas M.)
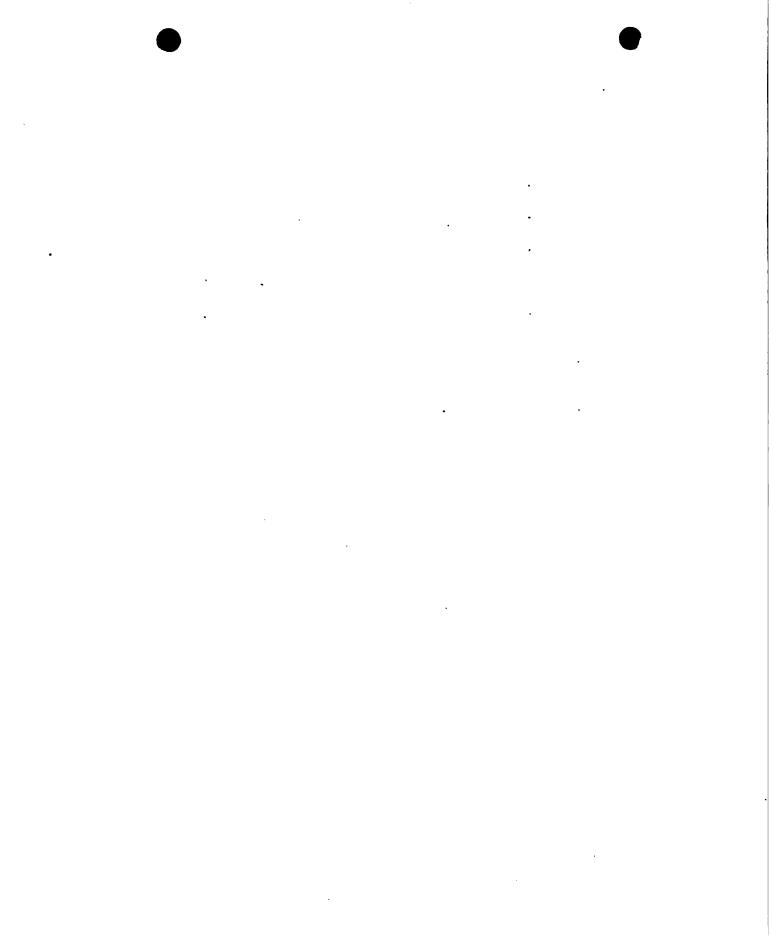
I have used Campbell's list,of errors to which MSS. are liable. But I shall not refer to all of them.

A. Clerical errors.

   1. Forms of letters mistaken.

   2. Sounds "   "   "   as η for ϵ , etc.

   3. Where letters are added or omitted.

   4. Repetition of letters, words, or phrases.

   5. Omission due to the recurrence of some word or syllable.

   6. Confusion in division of words and in running words together.

   7. Transposition of words or letters.

B. Errors due to Mental Association.

   1. False construction .

2. Confusion of tenses and moods.

3. Substitution of words.

4. Confusion between affirmative and negative, etc.

5. Negative added or omitted.

6. Positive and privative confused.

C. Complex Errors.

D. Accretions.

Value of Parisinus A.
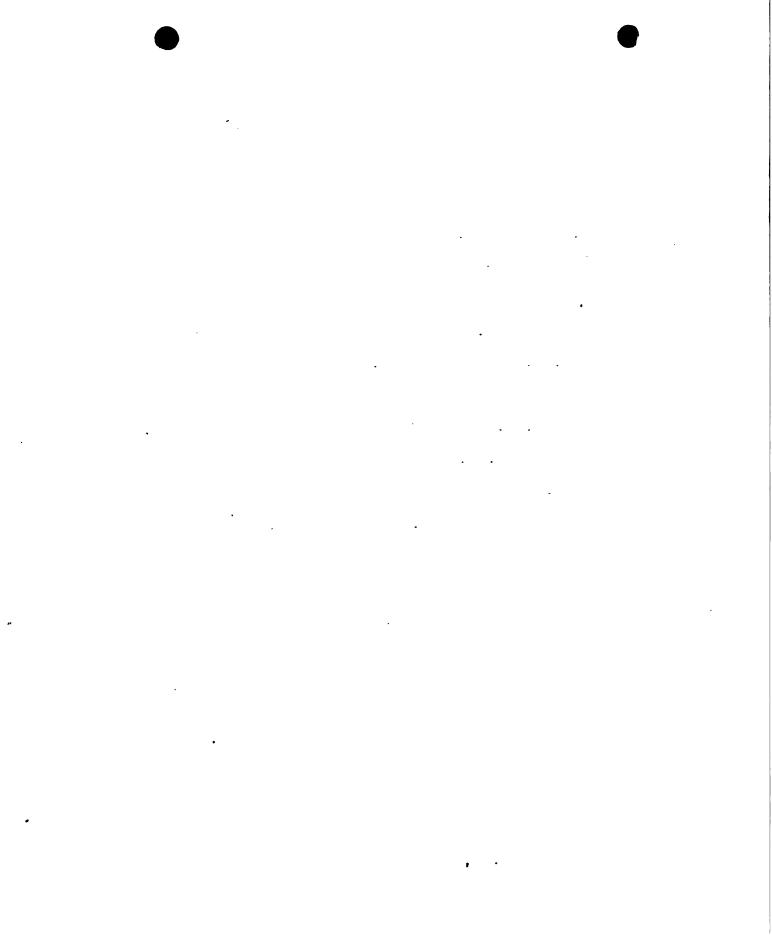
A.   Paris. A. has been so generally considered the best of all the MSS. of the Republic, that editors have deemed it unnecessary to cite many of the instances where its superiority is clearly shown, but in such cases have accepted the authority of Paris. A. wihout comment.

Editors have occupied their time in considering places where Paris. A. is questionable or clearly at fault. And these faults of Paris. A. are few compared with the many faults of Minor MSS.which could be revealed were a thorough study and comparison of these MSS. possible here.

B.   The age of Paris. A, (its date being placed at the ninth century), adds greatly to its value as a MSS. of the Republic.

Its age is determined chiefly by its handwriting which seems to mark a much earlier period than that of any of the other MSS.

C.   Paris. A. is also characterized by its marked free-

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dom from carelessness, which is so characteristic of the other MSS.

E R R O R S .

1.   Marked freedom from palaeographical or clerical errors, which are more common in other MSS.

Some examples of the tendency of Paris. A. to err in this regard, are:-

A.   *524 d. 6*
                      ——————
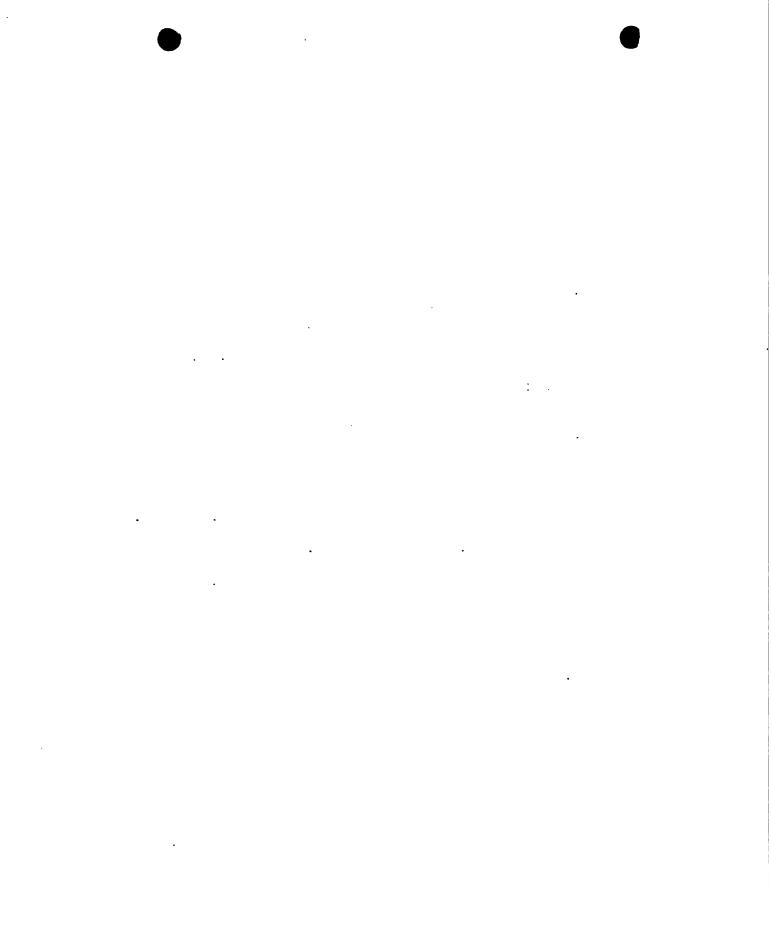
MSS. = $\begin{cases} \pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\rho o\nu \text{ -, Paris. A; Mon. B; and} \\ \text{others.} \\ \pi o\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu, \text{ Paris. A. (corrected)} \end{cases}$

$\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\rho o\nu$ - can be read but it does not convey the exact thought.

The question is,-

"In which of the two classes," and not- "Which of the two classes, do number and unity seem to be?"

Editors-

Hermann = $\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\rho o\nu$

1 Schneider $\Big\rangle$
                3 Campbell $= \pi o\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\nu$
                2 Stallbaum $\Big)$
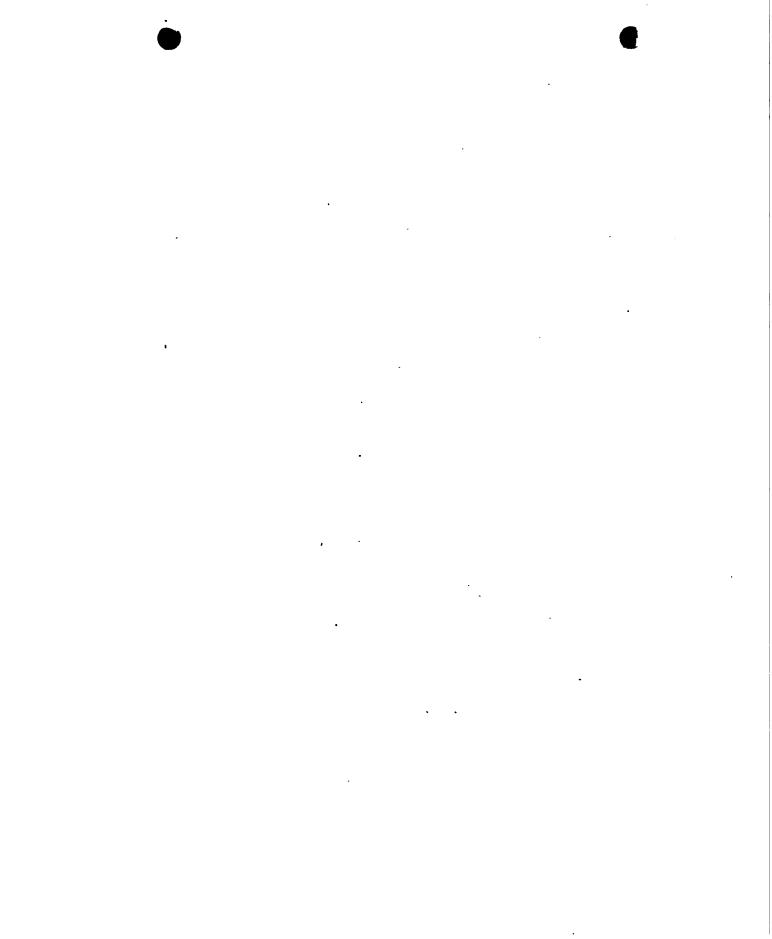
This is one of the few manifest clerical errors of Paris.
A. The copyist, not following the thought closely, confused
(o) and (ω), and wrote $\pi o\tau\epsilon\rho o\nu$ which the diorthotes cor-
rected to $\pi o\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\nu$.

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b.   477 b.5

$\kappa a\tau\grave{a}\ \tau\grave{\eta}\nu\ a\grave{\upsilon}\tau\grave{\eta}\nu\ \delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu a\mu\iota\nu$

The thought no doubt calls for the omission of $a\grave{\upsilon}\tau\grave{\eta}\nu$
or for another word in its place.

MSS.

A. π , M and others = $a\grave{\upsilon}\tau\grave{\eta}\nu$
            Ven. f.   = omits $a\grave{\upsilon}\tau\grave{\eta}\nu$
Notice that π & M follow A.

<u>Editors.</u>

Stallbaum brackets $\alpha \overset{\text{'}}{\upsilon} T \overset{\text{'}}{\eta} \nu$.

Zurich Editors
Hermann   } write $\overset{\text{''}}{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \eta \nu$
Warren

Schneider
Campbell   } omit $\alpha \overset{\text{'}}{\upsilon} T \overset{\text{'}}{\eta} \nu$
(with Ven. f)

Since one MS. Ven. f. omits $\alpha \overset{\text{'}}{\upsilon} T \overset{\text{'}}{\eta} \nu$ and it is impossible to read it, I am inclined to follow Schneider and Campbell in omitting it. The $\alpha \overset{\text{'}}{\upsilon} T \overset{\text{'}}{\eta} \nu$ is no doubt due to the preceding sound ($-\tau \overset{\text{'}}{\alpha} T \overset{\text{'}}{\eta} \nu$), which confused the copyist, and ought to be omitted.

<u>C</u>.   <u>577 b</u>

<u>MSS</u>. A = $\overset{\text{'}}{\alpha} \nu o \varphi \theta \epsilon \overset{\text{'}}{\iota} \eta$.

π = $\overset{\text{'}}{\alpha} \nu \ o \varphi \theta \epsilon \overset{\text{'}}{\iota} \eta$

Here, two words in Paris. A. are run together.

<u>2</u>.   Some errors due to mental association occur in Paris. A. but are much more frequent in later minor MSS.

A.   <u>391 d</u>

$$\accentset{\prime}{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o\upsilon \; \theta\epsilon o\widehat{\upsilon} \; \pi\alpha\widehat{\iota}\delta\alpha$$

MSS.   Paris A. = $\accentset{\prime}{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o\upsilon$

Ven.

Vat. $\Big\} = \accentset{\prime}{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o\nu$

Paris. D,K

and others

$\accentset{\prime}{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o\upsilon$ is clearly an error in A.

<u>Editors</u> –

       Stallbaum

       Hermann $\Big\} = \accentset{\prime}{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o\nu$

       Campbell

       others

This may be an example of a false construction, called by Campbell, "A kind of spurious attraction of a pronoun to what the immediate context suggests".

(But I think it is more likely a clerical error, a confusion between (ν) and (υ).)

————

b.   <u>352 C</u>

A= $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}o\upsilon\varsigma$ for $\delta\acute{\eta}$ $\kappa\alpha\grave{\iota}$ $o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$

This is an example of an instance where a word of frequent occurrence is substituted for a word in the text. The words were not divided in the earlier MSS. and this error is probably in some way due to that fact.

<u>c</u>. The confusions between affirmative and negative, positive and privative, and other logical confusions are found mostly in the Minor MSS.

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(1)   <u>537 e</u>

<u>MSS.</u>   Paris. A. ⎫
Vat. θ ⎬ = $\kappa\alpha\lambda\grave{o}\nu$
"   m   ⎭

Ven. π ⎫
Ces. M ⎬ = $\kappa\alpha\kappa\grave{o}\nu$

Here Ven. π and Cesenas. M have the correct reading.

I think that this error too might be due to a confusion of letters, κ being taken for λ , thus placing it among the clerical errors more common to A., than the confusion between positive and privative terms.

(2) <u>395 c.</u>

Here Paris. A. omits the necessary ($\mu\acute{\eta}$) after ($\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$),
which is found in π , M.

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<u>3</u>. There are few complex errors in Paris. A.

<u>a</u>. <u>403 b</u>

$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{o}\iota\kappa\epsilon\nu \ \acute{o} \ \underline{\nu o}\mu o\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta s \ \epsilon\hat{\iota}s$

(This may be called a clerical error). In separating the
words, the corrector evidently thought the (ν) belonged to
($\acute{\epsilon}o\iota\kappa\epsilon$) and took the (o) for the article, thus making it
necessary to add the syllable (νo) to $\nu o\mu o\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta s$
The correct reading is supplied by π , = $\nu o\mu o\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\iota s$.

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<u>4</u>. Accretions are few in Paris.A. and probably covered by the
following cases.

<u>a</u>. <u>580 d.</u>

$\tau\grave{o} \ \lambda o\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\grave{o}\nu$

This is a manifest accretion, although Schneider prints it.
(cf Schneider).

MSS. ζ omits $\tau\grave{o}\ \lambda o\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\grave{o}\nu$

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b.   525 e.

$\delta\acute{v}o$ is added to $\delta\epsilon\iota\nu o\grave{v}s$. $\delta\acute{v}o$,evidently can-
not stand. This accretion is found in A', (being corrected by
A^2), and in Ven. Π .   It is therefore early. The error is
likely due to a confusion in the sound of $\delta\epsilon\iota\nu o\grave{v}s$ which
precedes.

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c.   364 d.

$\lambda\iota\sigma\tau o\grave{\iota}\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}$

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d.   581 e.

$\mathring{\eta}\delta o\nu\tilde{\eta}s$

(cf Campbell's conjecture of $\mathring{a}\lambda\eta\theta\iota\nu\tilde{\eta}s$ which
Adam prints.)

Paris. A. can often be read without taking the easier
readings of Minor MSS.

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a.   <u>434 d.7</u>

$$\overset{,}{\epsilon}\kappa\overset{\frown}{\epsilon}\iota\nu o$$

MSS.-   Paris. A.   = $\overset{,}{\epsilon}\kappa\overset{\frown}{\epsilon}\iota$

Paris. K.

Ven. ξ } = $\overset{,}{\epsilon}\kappa\overset{\frown}{\epsilon}\iota\nu o$

Mon. q.

others

Editors-

Ast (both ed.)

Stallbaum   } = $\overset{,}{\epsilon}\kappa\overset{\frown}{\epsilon}\iota$ = A.

Schneider

Campbell   } = $\overset{,}{\epsilon}\kappa\overset{\frown}{\epsilon}\iota\nu o$
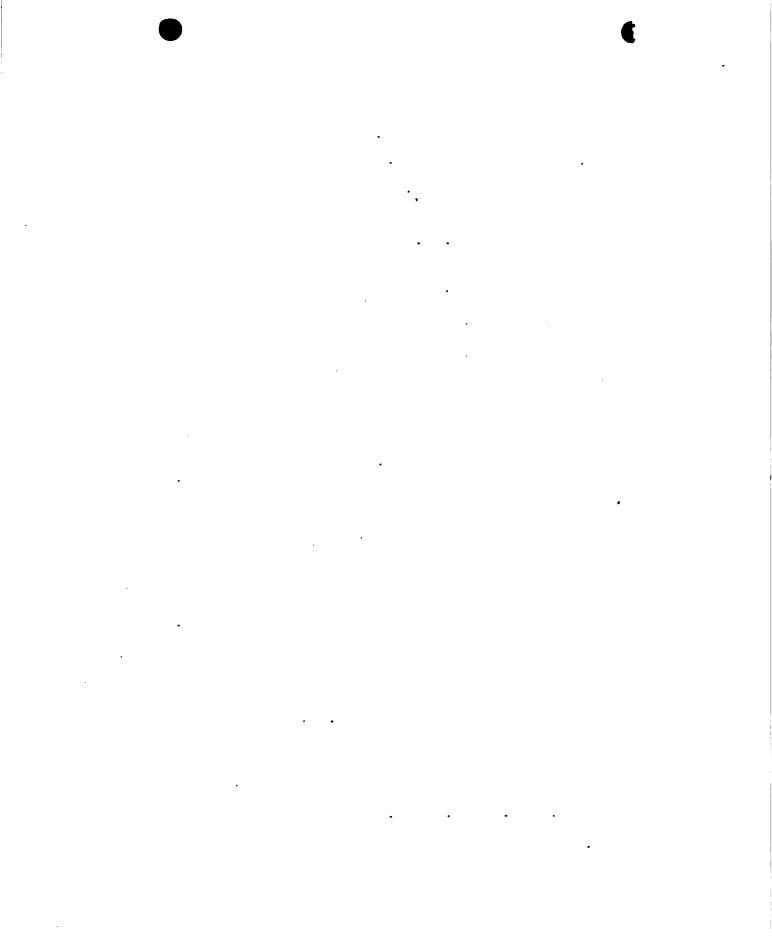
The reading($\overset{,}{\epsilon}\kappa\overset{\frown}{\epsilon}\iota$) can be interpreted. ($\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\iota o\sigma\upsilon\nu\eta\nu$) can be understood with ($\theta\epsilon\alpha\sigma\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$), and $\overset{,}{\epsilon}\kappa\overset{\frown}{\epsilon}\iota$ adds fresh force to $\overset{,}{\epsilon}\nu \ \mu\epsilon\iota\overset{'}{\zeta}o\nu\iota \ \tau\iota\nu\iota$.

Since the reading of Paris. A. can be so easily interpreted and is upheld by Stallbaum and Ast, I see no reason for changing to the reading of an inferior MS.

(cf. Dem. Phil. II p. 70, 25.

$\pi\overset{\frown}{\omega}s \ \gamma\overset{,}{\alpha}\rho \ o\overset{,}{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon \ \delta\upsilon\sigma\chi\epsilon\rho\overset{\frown}{\omega}s$
$\overset{,}{\alpha}\kappa o\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu \ '\text{O}\lambda\upsilon\nu\theta\iota\text{'}o\upsilon s, \ \epsilon\overset{,}{\iota} \ \tau\overset{,}{\iota}s \ \tau\iota$
$\lambda\overset{,}{\epsilon}\gamma o\iota \ \kappa\alpha\tau\overset{,}{\alpha} \ \phi\iota\lambda\overset{,}{\iota}\pi\pi o\nu - e t c.$

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b.   **525 A 6**

$$Τούτῳ$$

MSS.   Paris. A. = $Τούτῳ$

Ven.

and others $\Big\}$ = $Τοῦτο$

The difference in the meaning conveyed by the two cases is so small, that I question very much the change to $Τοῦτο$

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c.   **540 b 2**

MSS. - A^2 = $φιλοσοφίᾳ$

A, $π$, M = $φιλοσοφίαν$
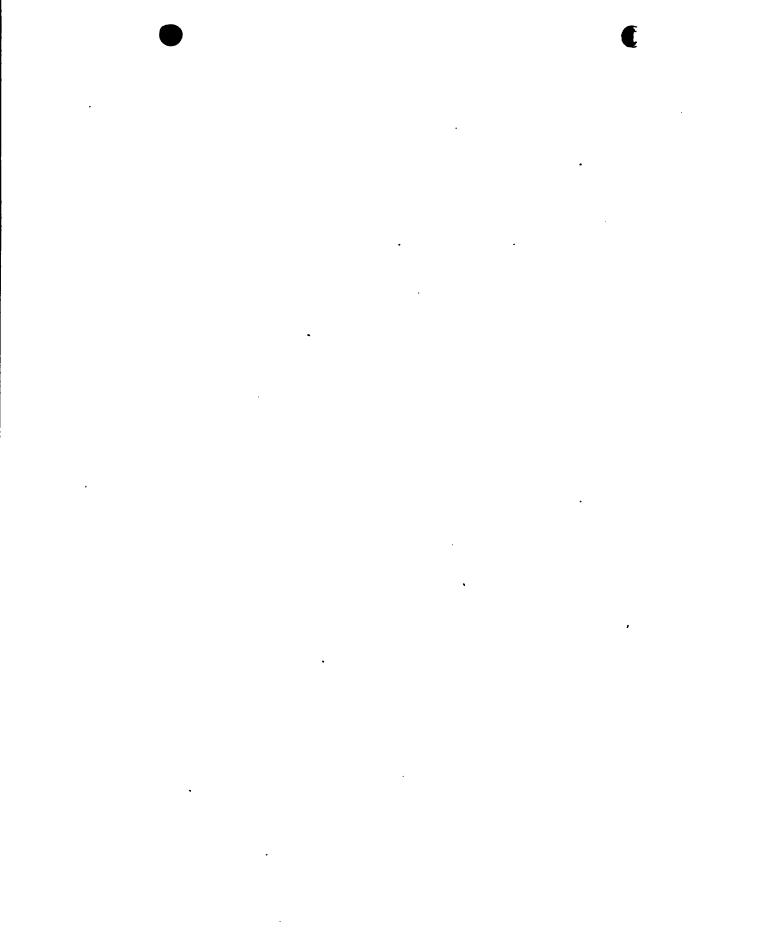
The correction of A^2 is generally accepted and $φιλοσοφίαν$ is pronounced an error in the MSS.

What was the cause of this $πρός$ with the accusative in the MSS?

How far can we go in saying that MSS. are at fault? An English writer of today commits apparent errors. And may not Plato have done the same and written $πρός$ with the accusative here, by an oversight, and the MSS. A, $π$, & M, after all not be at fault?

There are many minor errors in Paris. A, such as—
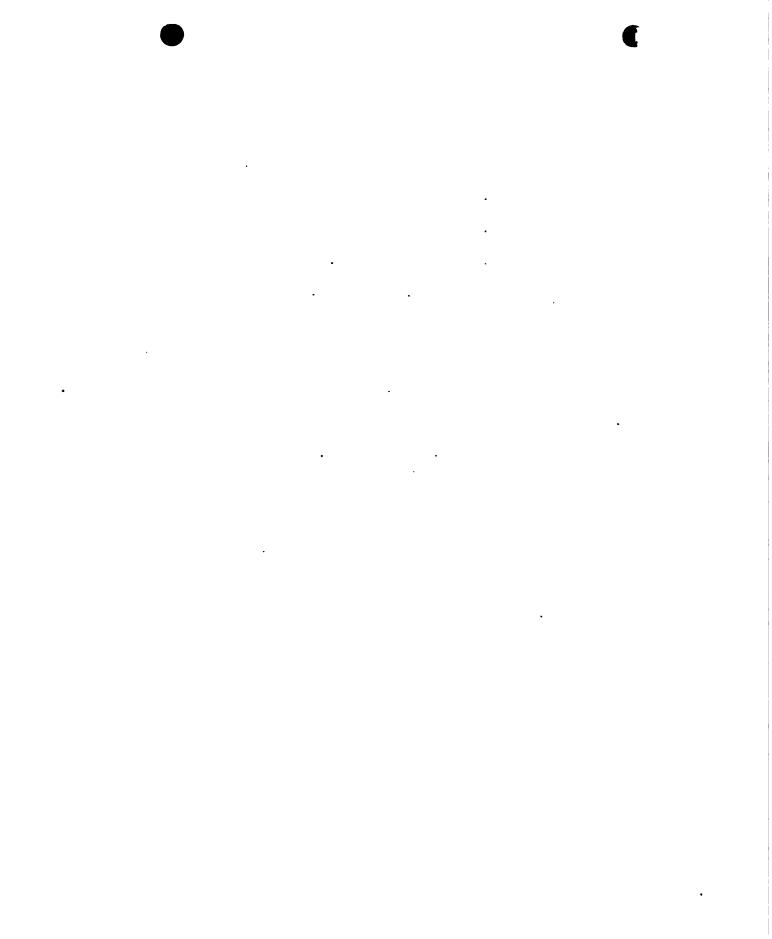
      1. Accentuation of enclitics.

      2. Confused breathings.

      3. Spelling, etc.

        (cf. Campbell.)

We also find in Paris. A, traces of true Attic spelling.

cf. 360 c — $\overset{\text{'}}{a}\pi o \kappa \tau \epsilon \acute{\iota} \nu \upsilon \mu \iota$

    603 e — $\overset{\text{`}}{\upsilon} o \acute{s}$, and others.

The number of corrections to Paris. A. made by the second hand, when the first is at fault, add very much to its value as a whole. These corrections by A are about one fifth of those necessary to the first hand.

Minor Manuscripts.

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1.	Venetus π	--- XII Century.	
2.	" ξ	--- XV "	
3.	Monacensis q	--- XV "	
4.	Angelicus v	--- XVI "	
5.	Vaticanus θ	--- XII "	
6.	Vindobonensis φ	—— ————————	
7.	Parisinus K.	—— XV "	
8.	Vaticanus m	—— ————————	(Bks.2-10)
9.	" $\varrho\mu$	--- ————————	
10.	Flor. B. = (Stall.b)	--- ———————	(Bks. 1-2)
11.	" R. = (" x)	—— ————————	
12.	" T. = (" a')	--- XV "	
13.	" U. = (β ')	---` XV (?)"	
14.	Vind. D.		
15.	" E.		
16.	" F.		
17.	Cesenas M	XII or XIII "	

(and others)

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(cf. Adam.)

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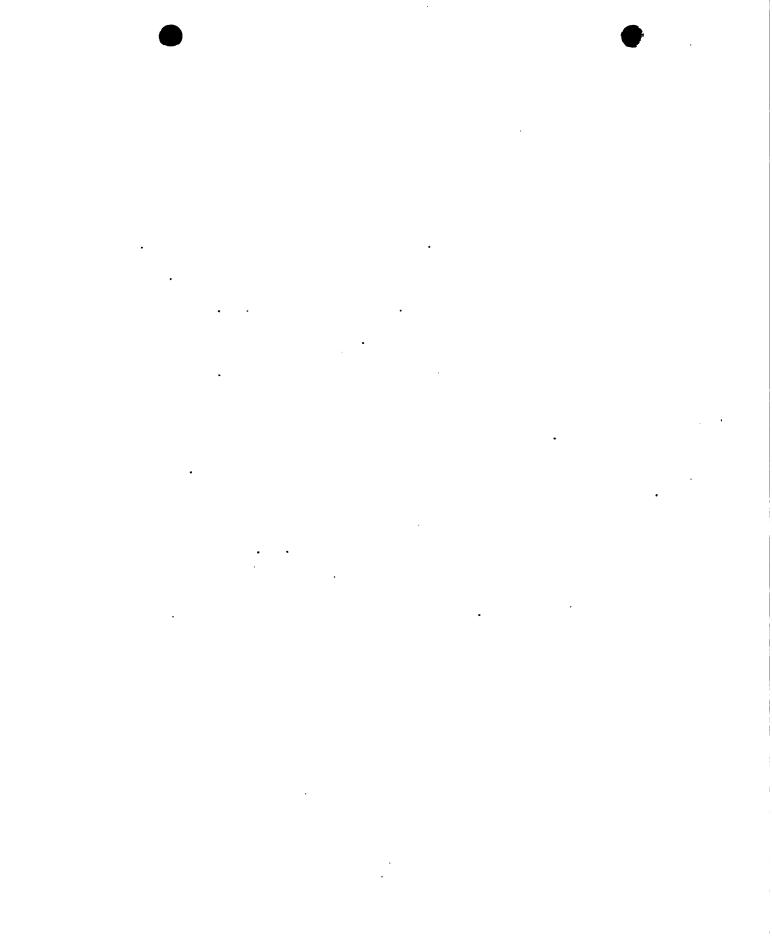
The Minor Manuscripts are valuable for correcting the errors of Parisinus A., and supplying its omissions.

Having established the value of Parisinus A., the assistance which each minor MS. gives to Paris. A. when wrong, should determine its relative value.

My decision on the value of these MSS. must be arrived at mainly, by what I can gather from the works of the Editors, (the MSS. themselves not being available), and by a number of the most important examples which I can select.

Cobet was so pleased with Paris. A. that he would have destroyed the others. But later authorities find many readings in the Minor MSS. to justify their consideration.

VENETUS π

I.   Venetus π is one of the oldest extant MSS. of the Republic, probably the o̲ldest excepting Paris. A.   Its date is placed at the twelfth century.

Some editors have attempted to group the Minor MSS., but their results do not all agree.

(cf. Conclusion p.) $\mathcal{J3}$.

Venetus π has been placed at the head of the second group, and next in rank to Paris. A., by the later editors,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Schanz} \\ \text{Campbell} \\ \text{Adam} \end{array} \right.$
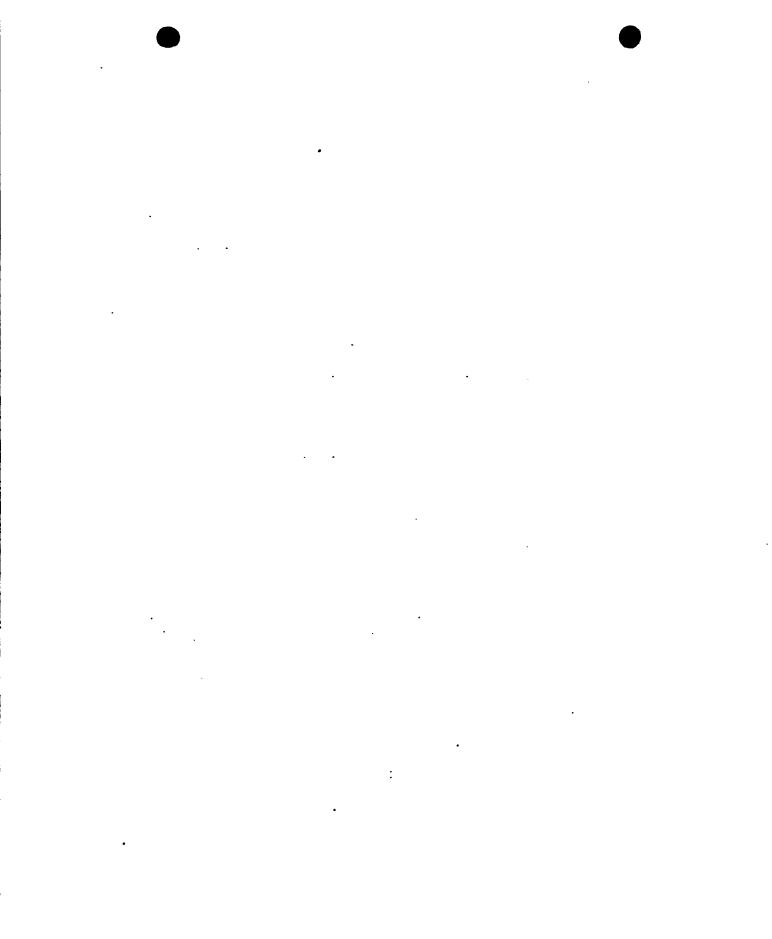
While the earlier editors, Ast and Schneider, following Bekker, place it fourth.   Stallbaum places it third.

II.   The loss of some portions of Venetus π detracts somewhat from its value.

The missing parts are:-

VI 507 e, to VII 515 d.

X 612 e, $\overset{\text{'}}{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ $\tau\alpha\widehat{\upsilon}\tau\alpha$, to the end.

III.   One feature of π is that its first hand has received very few corrections. Thus we can see it to advantage, as it was first written.

The corrections in π were made in the 15th Century and generally taken from Venetus ξ

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IV.   Instances where π agrees with Paris. A., and is correct thereby strengthening both MSS.

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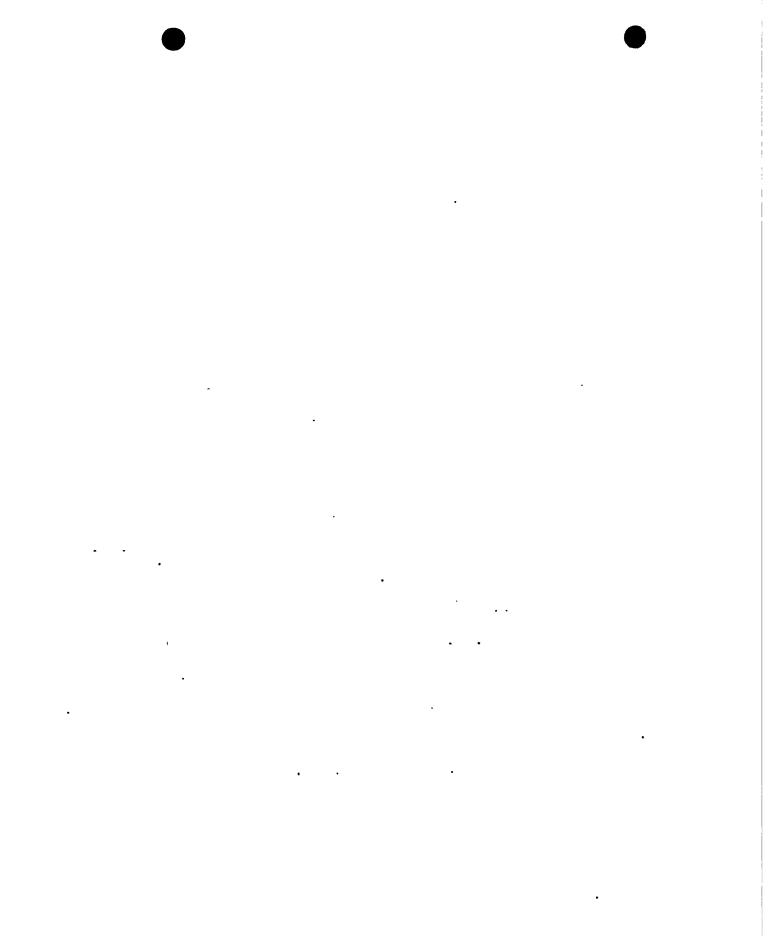
Ven. π , and other Minor MSS. (as I said before) are usually quoted by editors only where they correct Paris. A.

Where they agree with A., when it is correct, often no comment is made, it being deemed unnecessary owing to the superiority of Paris. A.

Hence I shall refer only to places where Ven. π , either alone or with other MSS., shows its value in correcting Paris. A.

(cf. 540 b.$\bot$ p. ~~80~~.) /$\mathcal{S}$ˉ

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Note— There are a number of instances where π agrees with A. and both are wrong, which instances serve no purpose

here in determining the value of π (cf. 477 bᵓ, p. ~~11~~. ⁸)

V.   Where Venetus π corrects A.

Note-   I have commented only on those places in doubt,
as the others are too generally accepted to need any comment.

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351 d.

1.

MSS.-   A. (M) =   διαφέρωμεν

π =   διαφέρωμαι

Editors-

Bekker
Ast
Schneider
Stallbaum } = π διαφέρωμαι
Hermann
Campbell
Adam

2.

MSS.-   A. (M) = $\alpha\dot{\iota}\ \tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\alpha\dot{\iota}$

π - $\alpha\dot{\iota}\ \tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\alpha\dot{\iota}\ \alpha\hat{\upsilon}\ \mu\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha$
$\delta\dot{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\iota$.

<u>Editors.</u>   Hermann = α.

Bekker

Ast

Schneider $\Big\} = \pi$.

Stallbaum

Campbell

Adam

Hermann, opposed to π and all editors, emends when it is unnecessary.

(cf. Hermann's text)

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3.

<u>389 d.</u>

<u>MSS.</u> – A. (M) $= \kappa o \lambda \acute{a} \sigma \epsilon \omega s$

$\pi = \kappa o \lambda \acute{a} \sigma \epsilon \iota \,\, \grave{\omega} s$

<u>Editors</u>–

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum $\Big\} - \pi.$

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

———

<u>391 d.</u>

4.
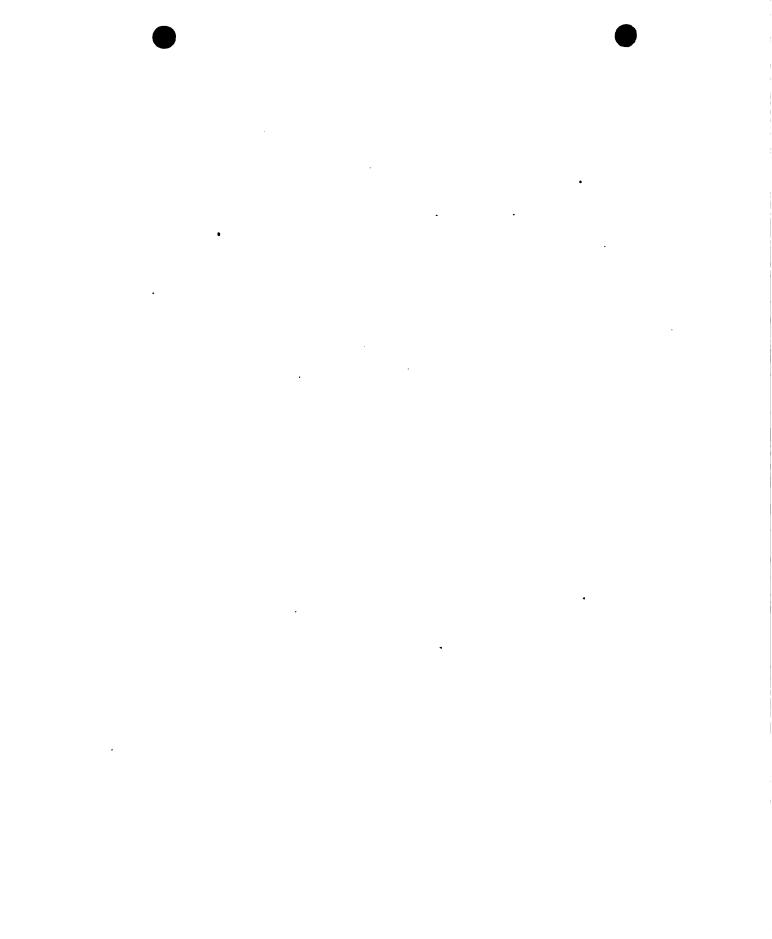
<u>MSS.</u> A. (M) $= \tau \iota \nu' \,\, \acute{\alpha} \lambda \lambda o \upsilon$

$\pi = \tau \iota \nu' \,\, \ddot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda o \upsilon$

<u>Editors</u>–

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum $\Big\} = \pi.$

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

<u>458 e.</u>

<u>5.</u>

MSS.- A (M) = γυμνοῦσθαι

π = μίγνυσθαι

Editors-

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum } = π.

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

———

<u>499 d.</u>

<u>6.</u>

MSS.- A. (M) = αὐτή ἡ Μοῦσα

π = αὐτή ἡ Μοῦσα

Editors-

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum } = π.

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

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7.

<u>544 c.</u>

<u>MSS.</u>-   A. (M) = $\kappa\alpha\grave{\iota}\ \mathring{\eta}\ \pi\alpha\sigma\widehat{\omega}\nu$

π = $\kappa\alpha\grave{\iota}\ \pi\alpha\sigma\widehat{\omega}\nu$

<u>Editors</u>-   Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum   } = π.

Campbell

Adam

Hermann = brackets, $\mathring{\eta}$.

Hermann sees that ($\mathring{\eta}$) can hardly stand against reading of
Ven. π

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8.   <u>603 e.</u>

<u>MSS.</u>   A. (M) = $\psi\upsilon\chi\widehat{\eta}s$

π = $\tau\upsilon\chi\eta s$

<u>Editors</u>-   Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum   } = π.

Hermann

Campbell
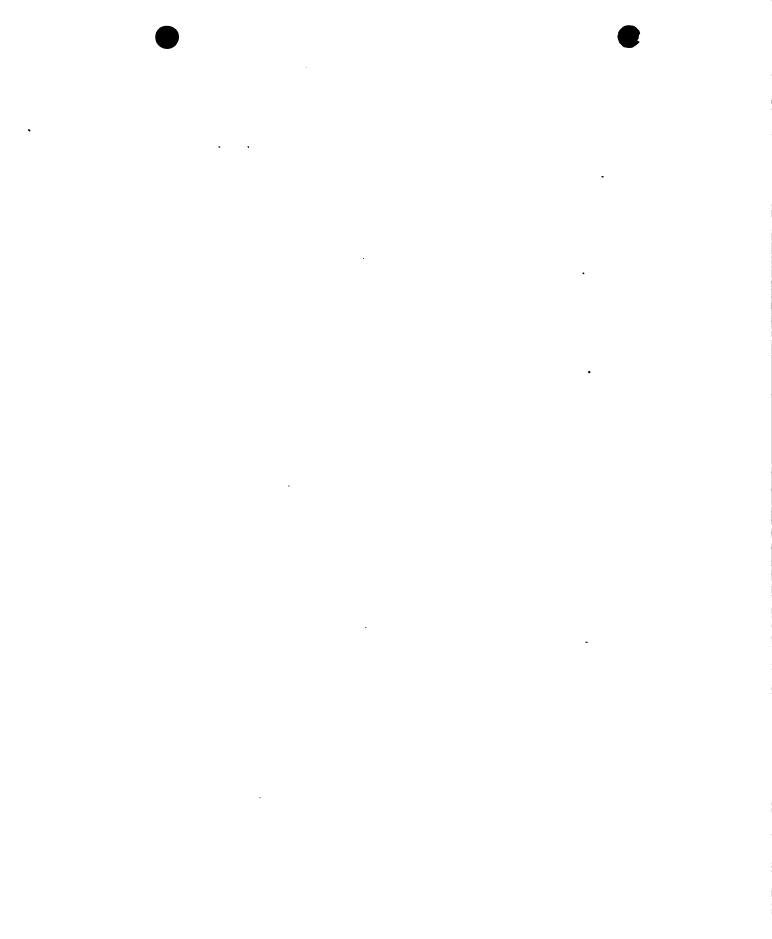
VI. Where Venetus $\mathcal{T}$ corrects Paris. A., and is supported by M.

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1.

<u>333 d.</u>

<u>MSS-</u>   A = $\delta\acute{\epsilon}o\iota$

$\mathcal{T},$ M = $\delta\epsilon\acute{\eta}$

<u>Editors-</u>
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Bekker} \\ \text{Ast} \\ \text{Schneider} \\ \text{Stallbaum} \\ \text{Hermann} \\ \text{Campbell} \\ \text{Adam}\end{array}\right\}$ =. $\mathcal{T},$ M

2.

<u>347 e.</u>

<u>MSS.</u> -   A = $\delta\hat{\epsilon\iota}$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$

$\mathcal{T},$ M = $\delta\hat{\epsilon\iota}$ $\delta\acute{\eta}$

<u>Editors-</u>
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Bekker} \\ \text{Ast} \\ \text{Schneider} \\ \text{Stallbaum} \\ \text{Hermann} \\ \text{Campbell} \\ \text{Adam}\end{array}\right\}$ - $\mathcal{T},$ M

<u>3.</u>

$$\underline{378 \ c.}$$

<u>MSS.</u>   A = $\mu\hat{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o\nu$

$\pi,$ M = $\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha,\ \mu\hat{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o\nu$

<u>Editors—</u>

Bekker

Ast

Stallbaum $\Big\} = \pi,\ M$

Campbell

Adam

Hermann   = A.

$\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ may be conjectural in π, M and other MSS., but, with this Manuscript authority and the concurrence of most editors, I hardly think Hermann is justified in omitting it.
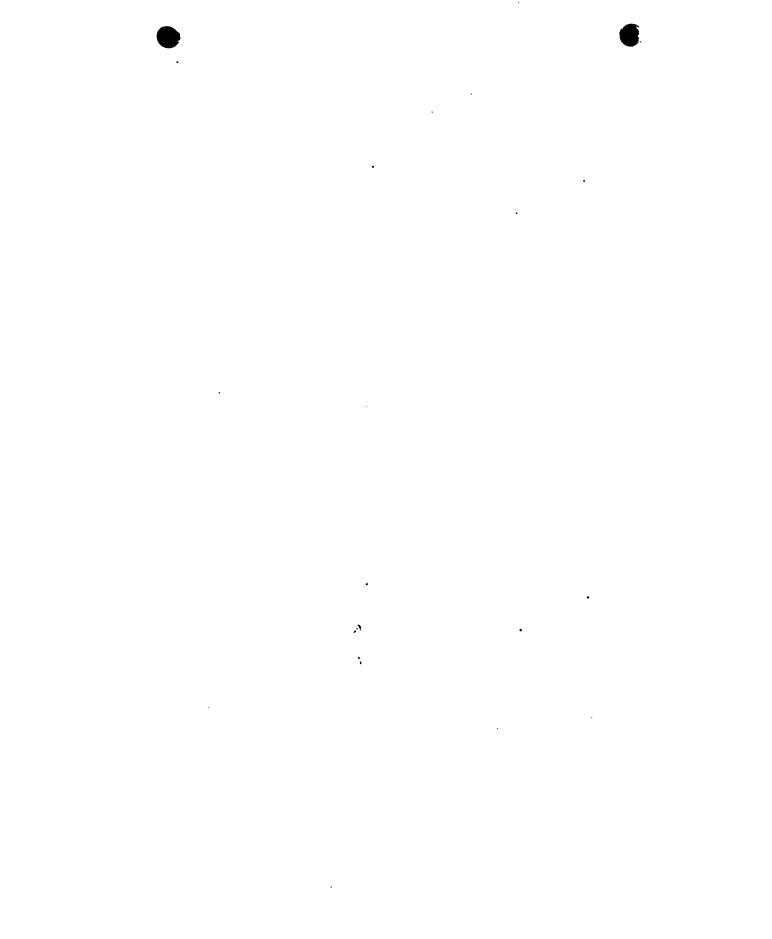
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4.

387 c.

MSS. — A = $\dot{\upsilon}\pi\dot{o}$

$\pi,$ M = $\dot{\upsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho$

Editors—

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum $\Bigg\}$ = $\pi,$ M.

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

5.

395 c.

MSS. A = $\overset{\prime\prime}{\dot{\iota}}\nu\alpha$

$\pi,$ M = $\overset{\prime\prime}{\dot{\iota}}\nu\alpha\ \mu\acute{\eta}$

Editors—

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum $\Bigg\}$ = $\pi,$ M

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

6.   <u>402 d.</u>

<u>MSS</u>.-   A = $\delta\iota\acute{o}\tau\iota$

π, M = $\delta\mathring{\eta}\,\acute{o}\tau\iota$

<u>Editors</u>—   Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum   } = π, M

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

———

<u>421 d.</u>

7.

<u>MSS</u>—   A — $\delta\iota\alpha\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota$

M — $\delta\iota\alpha\varphi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\iota$

<u>Editors</u>—   Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum   } = π, M

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

<u>8.</u>   <u>450 c.</u>

<u>MSS-</u>   A = $\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\omega}$ $\overset{\prime\prime}{\alpha}\nu$

   $\pi,$ M = $\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\omega}$ $o\tilde{\hat{v}}\nu$

<u>Editors-</u>

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum   } = $\pi,$ M
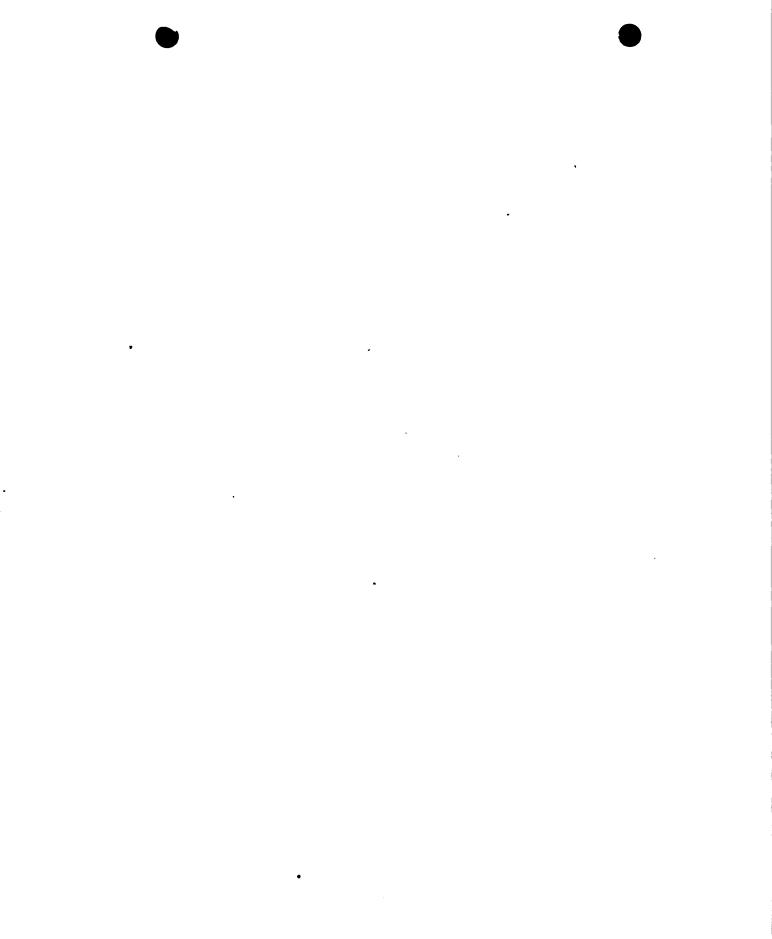
Hermann

Campbell

Adam

———

<u>495 a.</u>

<u>9.</u>

<u>MSS-</u>   A = $\overset{\prime\prime}{\alpha}\rho\alpha$

   $\pi,$ M = $o\rho\hat{\alpha}s$

<u>Editors-</u>

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum   } = $\pi,$ M

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

537 e.

10.

MSS.   A = $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\nu$

π, M = $\kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\nu$

Editors.

Bekker
Ast
Schneider
Stallbaum
Hermann
Campbell
Adam

} — π, M

---

568 e.

11.

MSS-   A = $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{ou}\varsigma$

π, M = $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\text{ou}\varsigma$

Bekker
Ast
Schneider
Stallbaum
Hermann
Campbell
Adam
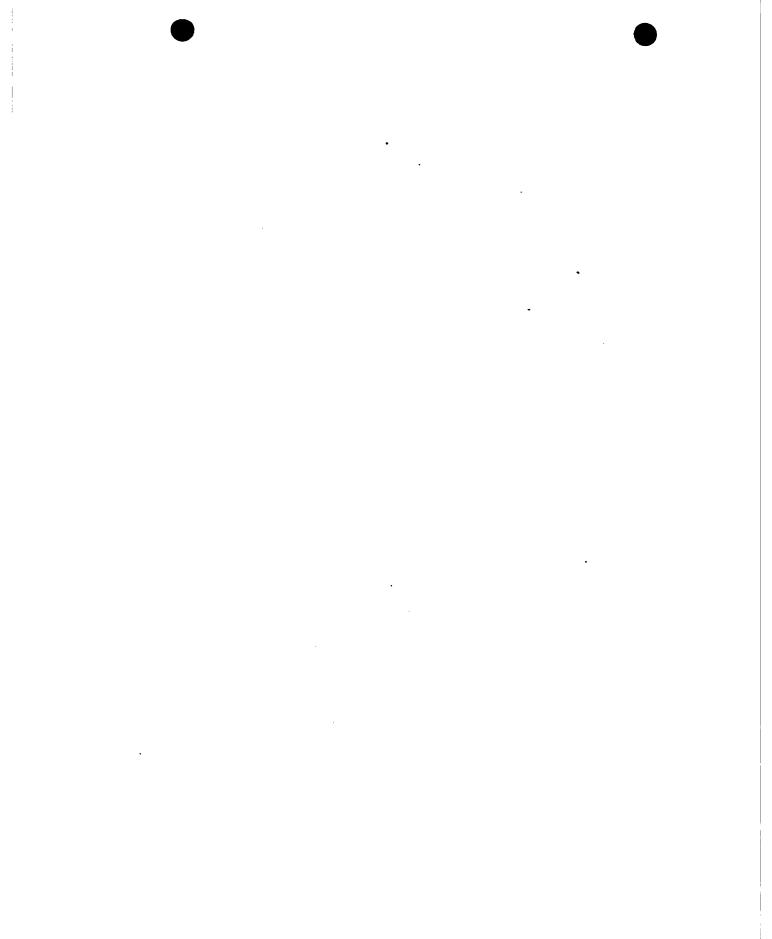
} = π, M

Venetus $\rightleftharpoons$

I.   The date of Venetus $\not{\mathcal{E}}$ is placed at the fifteenth century, when it was written by the scholar Johannes Rhosus.

Venetus $\not{\mathcal{E}}$ is placed by Campbell in the third group of MSS., following M.

Ast places $\not{\mathcal{E}}$ in group with π (2nd group.)   It is, however, considered to be an emended MS. to some extent.
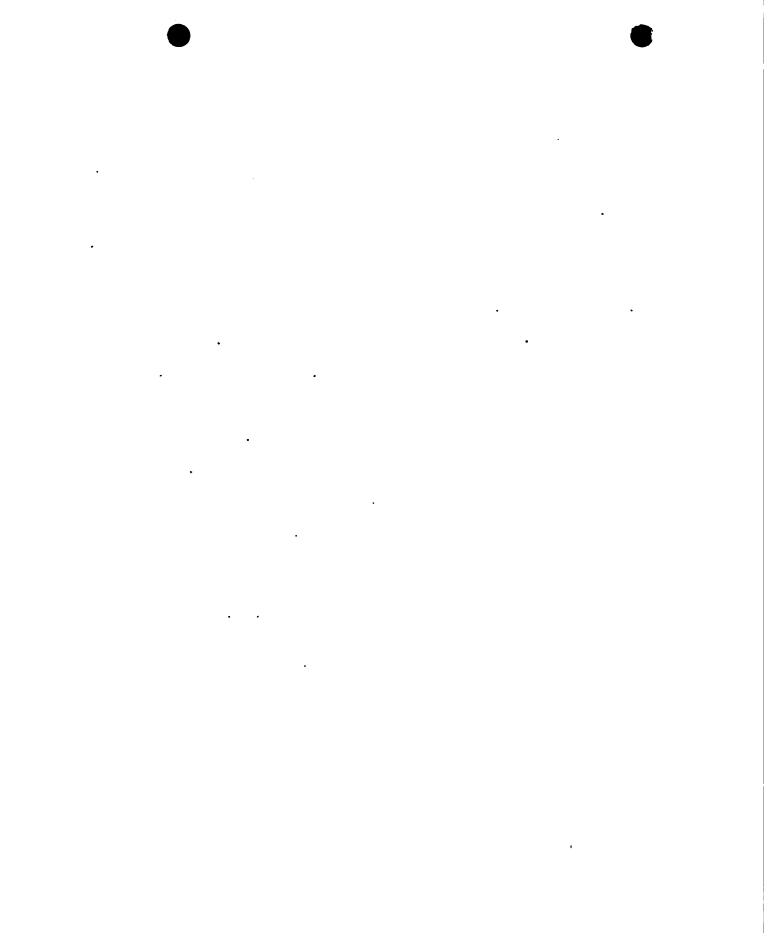
The Aldine edition of Plato (1513) is said to have been printed from Venetus $\not{\mathcal{E}}$ as its chief source.

Bekker followed by Schneider ranks $\not{\mathcal{E}}$ third.

Stallbaum ranks $\not{\mathcal{E}}$ fourth.
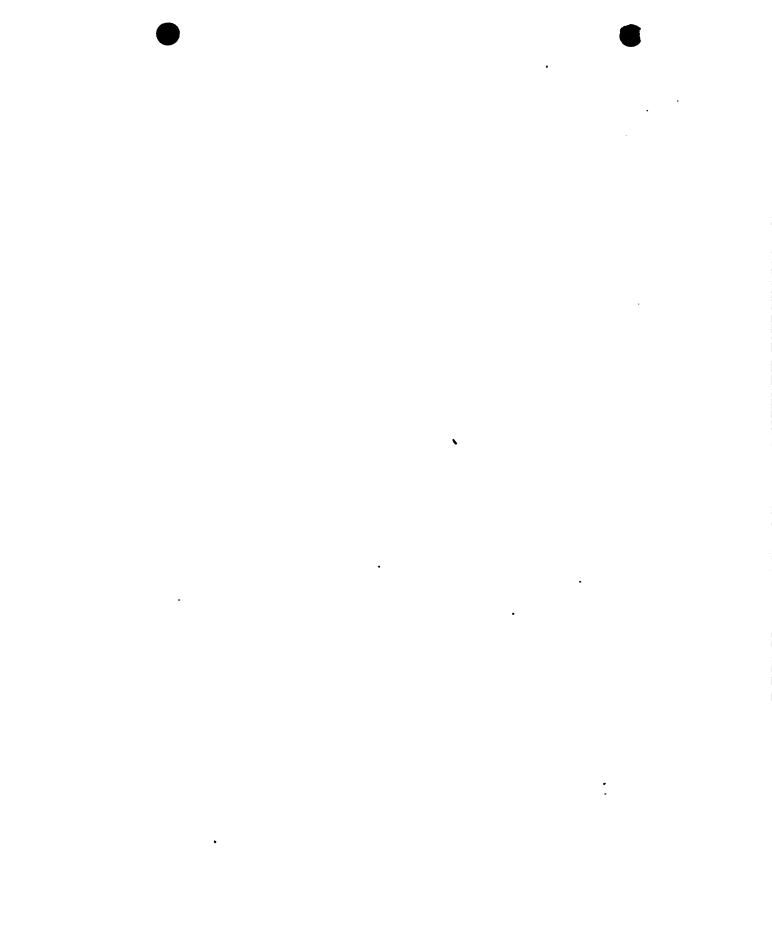
Campbell ranks $\not{\mathcal{E}}$ fourth or fifth.

II.   Where Venetus $\not{\mathcal{E}}$ corrects Paris. A.

1.

<u>331 d.</u>

MSS.- A = ἔφη ἐγώ

ξ = ἔφην ἐγώ

Editors- Bekker ⎫
Ast ⎪
Schneider ⎬ - ξ
Stallbaum ⎪
Hermann ⎪
Campbell ⎭

Adam - A - (?)

———

2.

<u>407 c.</u>

MSS.- A = τινός

ξ = τινάς

Editors- Bekker ⎫
Ast ⎪
Schneider ⎪
Stallbaum ⎬ - ξ
Hermann ⎪
Campbell ⎪
Adam ⎭

-33-

434 d.

3.

MSS—   A = $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\hat{\epsilon}\iota$

ξ = $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\hat{\epsilon}\iota\nu o$

Editors—   Stallbaum ⎫
            Adam   ⎬ — A.

            Bekker   ⎫
            Ast   ⎪
            Schneider ⎬ — ξ
            Hermann   ⎪
            Campbell ⎭

I should not call this a clear case of correction by ξ

(cf. pages 13 & 14)

440 e.

4.

MSS—   A = $\tau\acute{o}\ \lambda o\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\nu$

ξ = $\tau o\hat{\upsilon}\ \lambda o\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\iota\kappa o\hat{\upsilon}$

Editors—   Bekker   ⎫
            Ast   ⎪
            Schneider ⎬ — ξ
            Stallbaum ⎪
            Hermann   ⎪
            Campbell ⎭
            Adam   —   A

Adam, I think, misses the thought, = "Arrays itself on the side of the rational part".

<u>442 c</u>

5 MSS— A = $\tau\hat{\omega}\nu\ \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega\nu$

ξ = $\tau o\hat{v}\ \lambda\acute{o}\gamma o\hat{v}$

Editors—

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

} = ξ

<u>451 b.</u>

6 MSS— A = $a''\ \pi o\tau\epsilon$

ξ = $a''\ \tau o\tau\epsilon$

Editors—

Bekker

Ast

Stallbaum

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

} = ξ

Schneider = A.
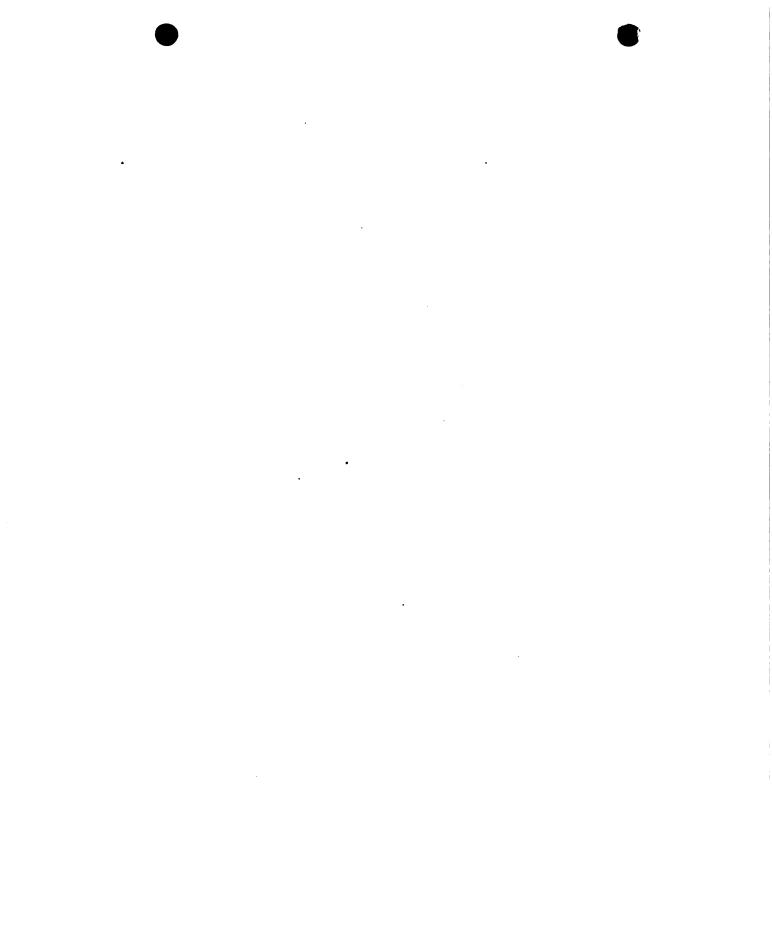
$\pi o \tau \epsilon$, no doubt, was not used here by Plato.

7-

461 d.

MSS-

A = $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\dot{\iota}\nu o\upsilon$

ξ = $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu\alpha$

Editors-

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum } = ξ

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

8.

544 c

MSS-

A (π, M) = $\delta\iota\alpha\varphi\epsilon\dot{\upsilon}\gamma o\upsilon\sigma\alpha$

ξ = $\delta\iota\alpha\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho o\upsilon\sigma\alpha$

Editors-

Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum } = ξ

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

ξ supplies this manifestly correct reading against all

best MSS.

---

9.   557 e

     MSS—   A = $\mathring{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta s$ $\kappa\alpha\grave{\iota}$ $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\acute{\xi}\eta s$

                ξ = $\mathring{\alpha}\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\grave{\iota}$ $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\acute{\xi}\epsilon\iota\nu$

Editors—   Bekker

                Ast

                Schneider

                Stallbaum   } = ξ

                Hermann

                Campbell

                Adam

---

10.   604 c.

     MSS—   A = $\grave{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\hat{\iota}$

                ξ = $\mathring{\alpha}\grave{\iota}\rho\epsilon\hat{\iota}$

Editors—   Bekker

                Ast

                Schneider

                Stallbaum   } = ξ

                Hermann

                Campbell

                Adam

611 c.

<u>11.</u>

MSS— A – $\delta\iota\alpha\Theta\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}o\nu$

ξ – $\delta\iota\alpha\Theta\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}o\nu$

Editors—

Bekker
Ast
Schneider
Stallbaum
Hermann
Campbell
Adam

$\Bigg\} = \xi$

---

614 a.

<u>12–</u>

MSS— A – $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho o\nu$

ξ = $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho o s$

Editors—

Bekker
Ast
Schneider
Stallbaum
Hermann
Campbell
Adam

$\Bigg\} = \xi$.

Monacensis q.

I.   Monacensis q. is credited with the fifteenth century as its date.

Flor. β' (or $\mathcal{U}$) agrees very closely with q.   One is probably derived from the other, but, as the date of Flor β' in uncertain, it is impossible to tell which is the oldest.
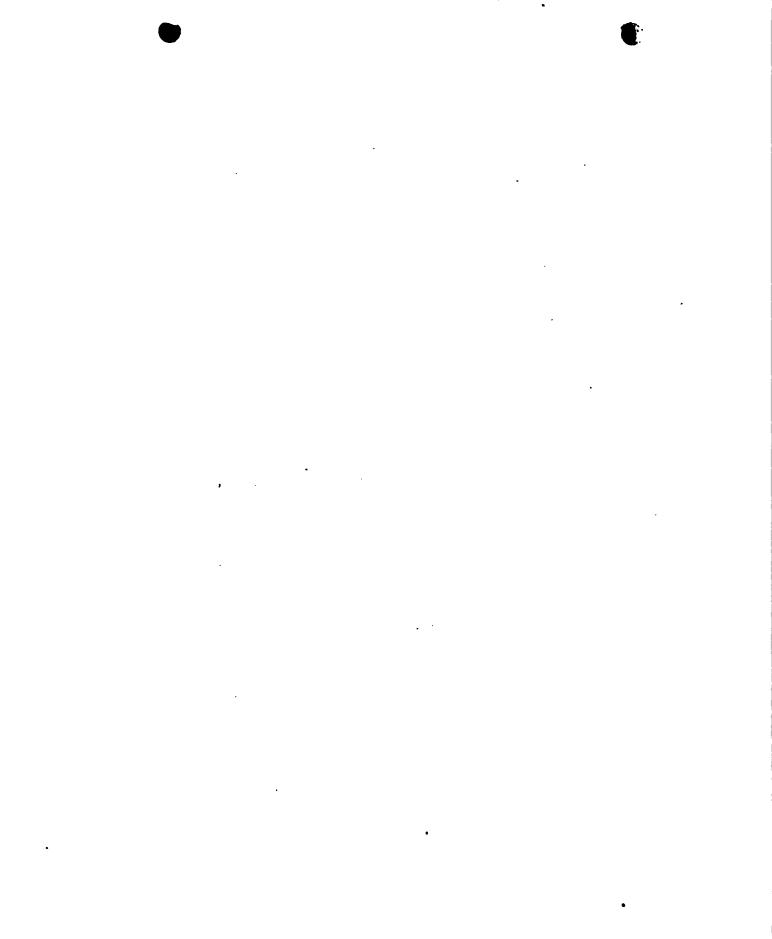
Mon. q. is usually chosen as the safer authority, owing to the fact that it has been carefully collated by Bekker and Schneider, and therefore it will be of much greater value to a student of the Republic.

Monacensis q. is placed under the second group of Manuscripts following Ven. $\mathcal{T}$, as an emended MS.

II   Where Monacensis q. corrects Parisinus A.

1.
<u>351 a.</u>

MSS-   A - $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\eta$

q - $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\eta\nu$

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker

Schneider

Stallbaum

Hermann   } q.

Campbell

Adam

Ast ≒   A.

2.

MSS.   A = ῥᾴδιον

q = ῥᾷον

Editors—

Bekker

Ast

Stallbaum

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

} = q

Schneider = A.

——————
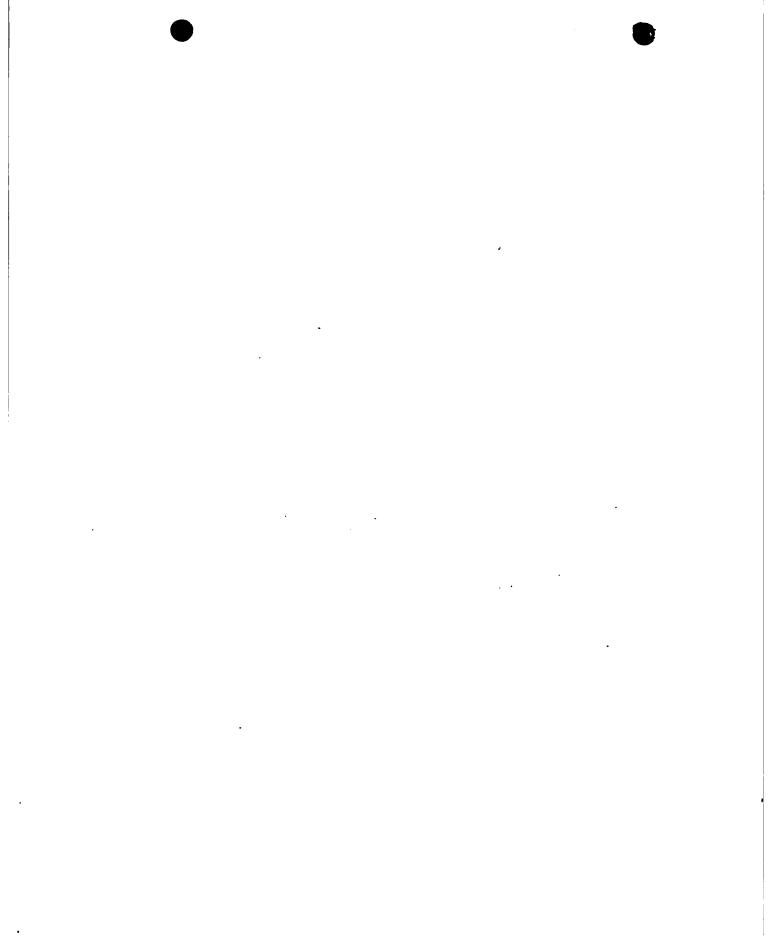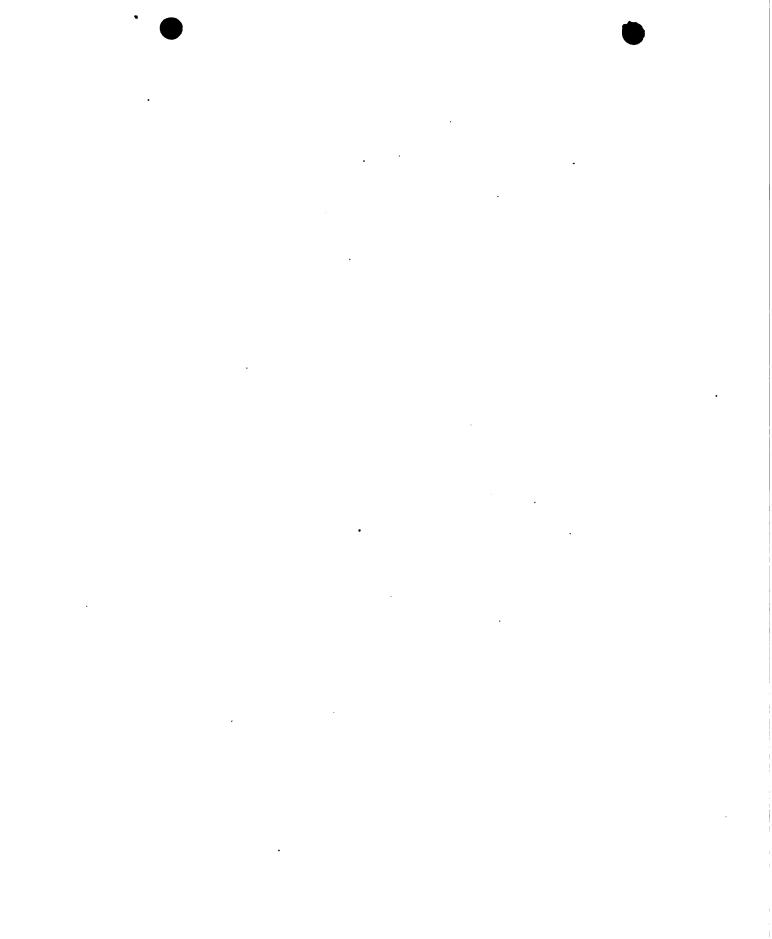
ῥᾷον is generally accepted, but cf. Meno 94 e—

ῥᾴδιόν ἐστι κακῶς ποιεῖν ἀνθρώπους ἢ εὖ.

——————

3.   **397 a.**

MSS.—   A = διηγηʹσεται

q = μιμηʹσεται

Editors—   Schneider

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

} = q. μιμηʹσεται

Bekker

Ast

Stallbaum

} = A. διηγηʹσεται

Editors are about evenly divided, but q. fits the sense better.

4.   **414 e.**

MSS—   A = δηʹ

q = δει

Editors—   Bekker

Ast

Schneider

Stallbaum

Hermann

Campbell

Adam

} = q.

<u>5.</u>   <u>429 c.</u>

    MSS-   A = γεγονυῖαν
                q = γεγονυίας

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker
                Ast
                Schneider
                Stallbaum   } = q.
                Hermann
                Campbell
                Adam

<u>6.</u>   <u>444 c.</u>

    MSS-   A = Τὰ δίκαια
                q = Τὸ δίκαια

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker
                Ast
                Schneider
                Stallbaum   } = q.
                Hermann
                Campbell
                Adam

----

7.   <u>537 d.</u>

     <u>MSS.</u>   A = τούτοις

               q = τούτους

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker

                Ast

                Schneider

                Stallbaum   } = q.

                Hermann

                Campbell

                Adam

---

8.   <u>569 a.</u>

     <u>MSS.</u>   A = ὑπό

               q = ἀπό

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker

                Ast

                Stallbaum

                Hermann   } = q.

                Campbell

                Adam

                Schneider = A.

I do not think $\overset{\text{‘}}{v}\pi\overset{\text{`}}{o}$ can stand.

---

9.   585 a.

    MSS–   A = $\overset{\text{‘‘}}{\omega}\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho$

                q = $\overset{\text{‘‘}}{\omega}\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\ \delta\epsilon$

Editors–

Bekker ⎫
Ast
Stallbaum ⎬ = q.
Campbell
Adam ⎭

Schneider = brackets $\delta\epsilon$, but approves.

Hermann = A.

$\delta\epsilon$, as found in Mon. q. is generally accepted, and fits into the text well, making better sense.

---

10.   604 d.

    MSS.–   A = $\iota\alpha\tau\rho\iota\kappa\overset{\text{‘}}{\eta}\nu\ \theta\rho\eta\nu\omega\delta\iota\alpha\nu$

              q = $\iota\alpha\tau\rho\iota\kappa\overset{\text{‘}}{\eta}\ \theta\rho\eta\nu\omega\delta\iota\alpha\nu$

Editors –

Bekker ⎫
Ast
Schneider
Stallbaum ⎬ = q.
Hermann
Campbell
Adam ⎭

Cesenas M.

I.   Cesenas M. is found in the Malatestian Library at Cesena. Its date is from the twelfth to the thirteenth centuries, making it the oldest MS. next to A & $\overline{\pi}$. Campbell ranks Cesenas M next to Venetus $\overline{\pi}$ in worth. He devotes many pages in his second volume to establishing the value of M. and I think clearly demonstrates, by comparing it with A and $\overline{\pi}$, that it is one of the most valuable Minor MSS.

Cesenas M, no doubt, bears a close relation to Vatican м, and is probably from the same original source.

cf.
1.   390 b.
        M, m = $\eta'' \beta \iota \acute{a}$

        A (&c) = $\eta' \Delta \iota \acute{a}$

2.   392 a.
        M, m, = $o\hat{\iota}s$ $o\acute{\iota}\acute{o}\upsilon s$

        A (&c) = $o\acute{\iota}'o\upsilon s$

3.   403 a.

        M, m, = $\upsilon''\beta\rho\iota s$

        A (&c) = $\upsilon''\beta\rho \epsilon\iota$

4.   __420 e.__

   M, m, = $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\iota\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$

   A (&c) = $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$

5.   __465 a.__

   M, m, = $\pi\rho\grave{o}\varsigma \; \pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho o\nu$

   A (&c) = $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho o\nu$
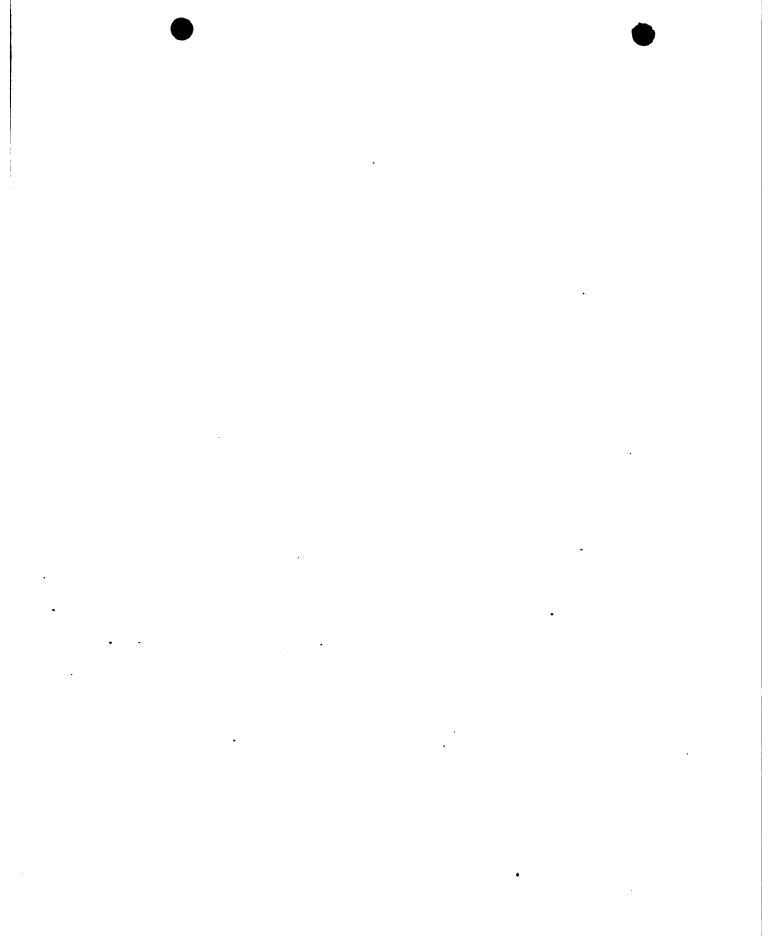
They also, often form elisions in the same way,-

1. cf. 357 C $\tau\acute{\iota} \; \delta' \; \overset{..}{o} \; \alpha\grave{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o} \; \tau\epsilon$

   569 A $\Upsilon\acute{\eta} \; \Delta\acute{\iota}, \; \overset{.}{\eta} \; \delta' \; \overset{..}{o}\varsigma$

II. Bekker regards Vatican m. with but little favor and
places it last in his list of MSS. Schanz rejects it entirely.
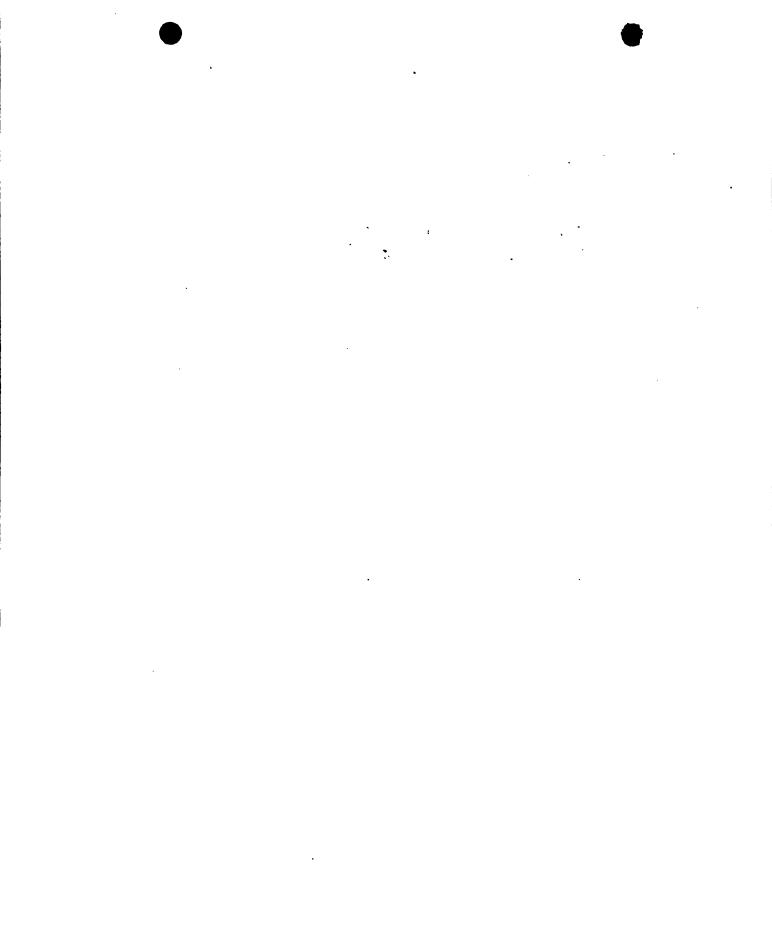Vatican m. is probably later than M, its date being uncertain.

Cesenas M is a much safer MS. to follow, as Vat. m. is
seriously interpolated in many places and much more corrupt.
A comparison of the errors of M and m taken from 466 - 480,
shows that M has 36 errors, while m has 57. (cf. Campbell on
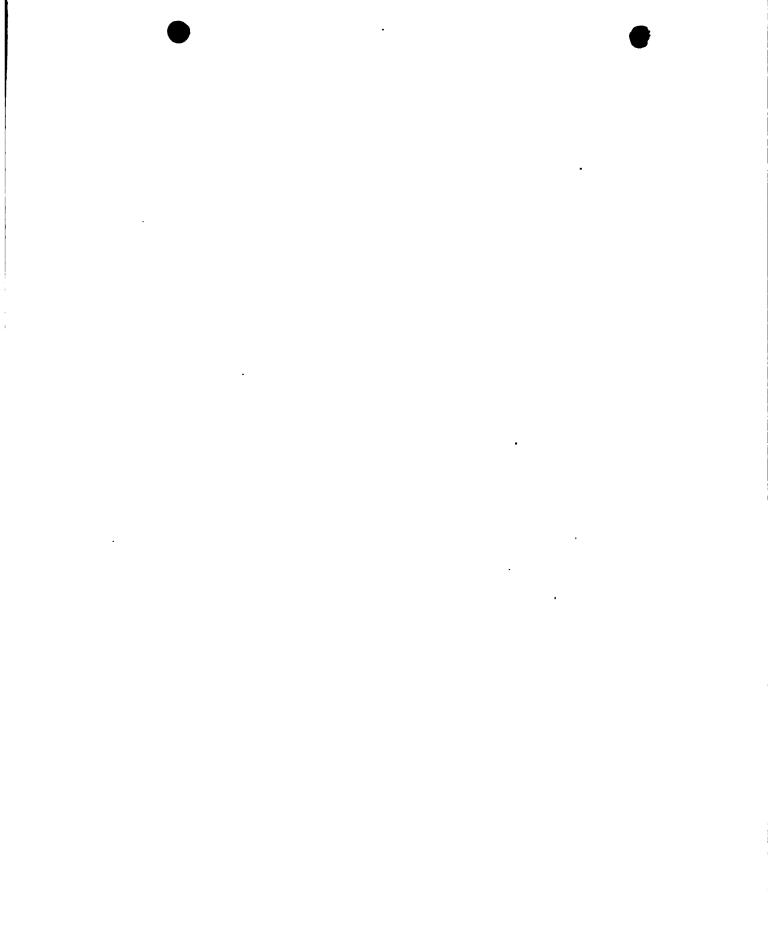M & m Vol. II)

III.   Where M corrects Paris. A.

---

1.   330 b.

   MSS.   A = $\pi o \hat{\iota}$

             M = $\pi o \hat{\iota}$'

Editors—   Bekker

                  Ast

                  Schneider

                  Stallbaum   } - M .

                  Hermann

                  Campbell

                  Adam

---

2.   402 b.

   MSS-   A = $\kappa \alpha \grave{\iota} \ \epsilon \grave{\iota} \ \epsilon \grave{\iota} \kappa \acute{o} \nu \alpha s$

             M = $\kappa \alpha \grave{\iota} \ \epsilon \grave{\iota} \kappa \acute{o} \nu \alpha s$

Editors—   Bekker

                  Ast

                  Schneider

                  Stallbaum   }   = M

                  Hermann

                  Campbell

                  Adam

3. <u>425 d.</u>

   <u>MSS.-</u>   A - $\tau\grave{o}$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\alpha\nu$

           M = $\tau\grave{o}$ $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\nu$

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker

            Ast

            Schneider

            Stallbaum   = M

            Hermann

            Campbell

            Adam

---

4. <u>441 c</u>

   <u>MSS-</u>   A = $\dot{\epsilon}\nu\grave{\iota}$ $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\sigma\upsilon$

           M = $\dot{\epsilon}\nu\grave{o}s$ $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\sigma\upsilon$

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker

            Ast

            Schneider

            Stallbaum   = M

            Hermann

            Campbell

            Adam

5.   <u>553 b.</u>

    <u>MSS-</u>   A = $\mathring{\eta}^{"}\ \tau\mathring{\eta}\nu\ \ddot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta\nu$

                M = $\mathring{\eta}^{'}\ \tau\iota\nu\alpha\ \ddot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta\nu$

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker

                  Ast

                  Schneider

                  Stallbaum   = M.

                  Hermann

                  Campbell

                  Adam

---

6.   <u>591 c.</u>

    <u>MSS.</u>   A = $\zeta\omega'\sigma\epsilon\iota$

                M = $\zeta\eta'\sigma\epsilon\iota$

<u>Editors-</u>   Bekker

                  Ast

                  Schneider

                  Stallbaum   = M

                  Hermann

                  Campbell

                  Adam

7.   607 b.

MSS.-   A = $\dot{\alpha}\pi o\lambda\epsilon\lambda o\gamma\iota\sigma\theta\omega$

             M = $\dot{\alpha}\pi o\lambda\epsilon\lambda o\gamma\jmath\sigma\theta\omega$

Editors-

                Bekker
                Ast
                Schneider   } = M
                Stallbaum
                Campbell
                Adam

                Hermann -   A

                _____

             Flor. R. (Stallbaum's x)

             Vind. D.

               "   F.

             Vat. r.

                _____

     These are late and corrupt MSS. But I make note of them
here, because they are credited with a few corrections to Paris.
A. These corrections although, generally printed by editors,
may be only conjectures and probably were not in the original
MS.

                _____

1.   348 e.

A = ῥᾷον

x = ῥᾴδιον

2.   378 b.

A = δοκῶ

X = δοκεῖ

Vind. D.

1.   388 e.

A = ἔφην

D = ἔφη

Vind. F.

1.   472 a.

A = στρατευομένῳ

F = στραγγευομένῳ

2.   620 b.

A = ὡσαύτως εἰκός τήν

F = ὡσαύτως εἰκοστήν

<u>Vat. Γ.</u>

<u>354 b</u>

A = ἐγῶμαι

Γ = ἐγὼ μοι
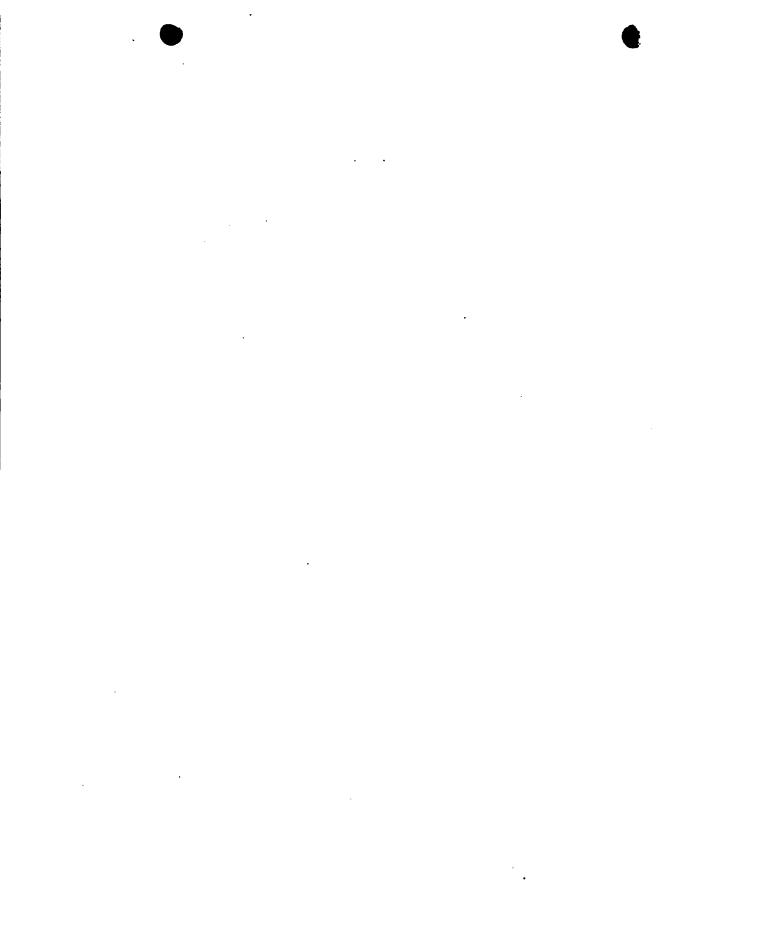
C O N C L U S I O N .

In selecting the Minor MSS. which I have considered, I have taken four in particular. Two from each of the two minor groups as listed by Campbell.

Note-   (Campbell and Schanz place Parisinus A. at the head of the first group, and Venetus π at the head of the second group, (followed by q.d. etc.). While Campbell alone places Cesenas M at the head of the third group (followed by ξ , m, &c.)

Ast places Ven ξ in group with π (cf. pg. 32).

Adams, a later editor than Campbell, credits Cesenas M alone, with two indisputable readings, (viz. 492 e & 547 b.) but, although he says nothing in contradiction to Campbell's support if M, yet he does not accept Cesenas M as the third best MS. as Campbell does. Adam's order is A.π, ξ, q.v.

My selection has been,

1. Paris. A. from first group.

2. Ven.π and Mon. q. (emended MS) from second group.

3. Cesenas M and Ven. ξ (emended MS) from third group.

In selecting the corrections to Paris. A., as found in

-53-

$\pi, \xi,$, q. & M., I have not made an exhaustive list for either MS., but, to the MS. offering the largest number of corrections to Paris A, the largest number has been given here.

———

There are 170 errors in the first hand of Paris. A. Of these errors,-

33 were corrected by A.^{2}

42 "   "   " π some with M, (π taking the precedence, being the oldest).

25 were corr cted by ξ

24 "   "   " q. and (q. corrected)   ·

14 "   "   " M.

The remaining corrections are divided among other inferior MSS. and conjectures, as--

3 were corrected by X (Flor. R.)

3 "   "   "   Vind. F.
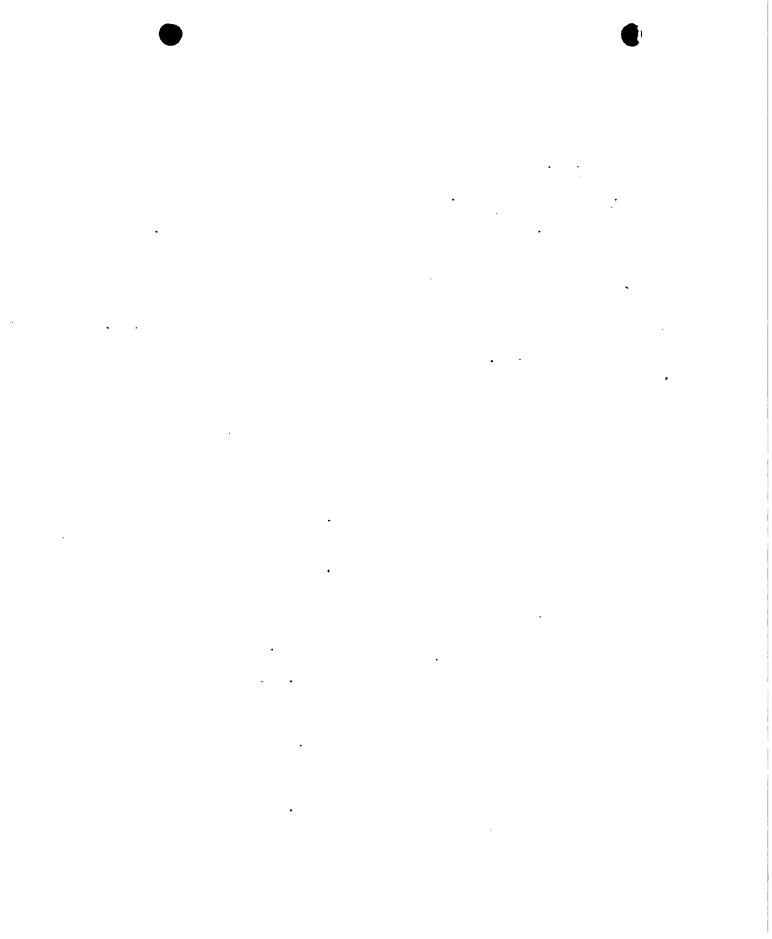
1 was   "   "   "   D.

1 "   "   "   Vat. r.

About 3 to 5 were corrected on the testimony of ancient writers.   About 19 were conjectural.

(cf Campbell)

———

It would appear from the consideration of the MSS. above, that no MS. is without errors, and that they are mutually dependent on each other.

Then too, the MSS. have so crossed each other that it seems well nigh impossible, from the extant MSS., to decide on the line of their descent. And this fact makes it a difficult and uncertain task to judge their relative worth.

Should the relative worth of the above MSS. be determined solely by the number of their corrections to Paris. A., their order would probably be as follows,

Venetus $\mathcal{T}$; Venetus ξ ; Monacensis q; Cesenas M.

But, I think, in making a decision, that several other points should be considered.

1. Venetus ξ and Monacensis q. are later MSS. than Cesenas M by probably more than two centuries.

2. ξ & q. are both held to be emended MSS. (admitting readings from various sources often conjectural).

3. Cesenas M agrees with Venetus $\mathcal{T}$ in 24 places where it corrects Paris. A.

4. M agrees with Paris. A. in many places where $\mathcal{T}$ and others differ.

5. The main text of M appears to be independent of $\mathcal{T}$ or A, that is, it appears to represent a third group of MSS. And

ξ is probably from the same source, while q. probably belongs to the same family as π.

_____

After taking these points into consideration, I think, that at the present time, the relative value of these MSS. may be,

$\pi,$ M, $\xi,$ q. or $\pi,$ M, q, $\xi.$
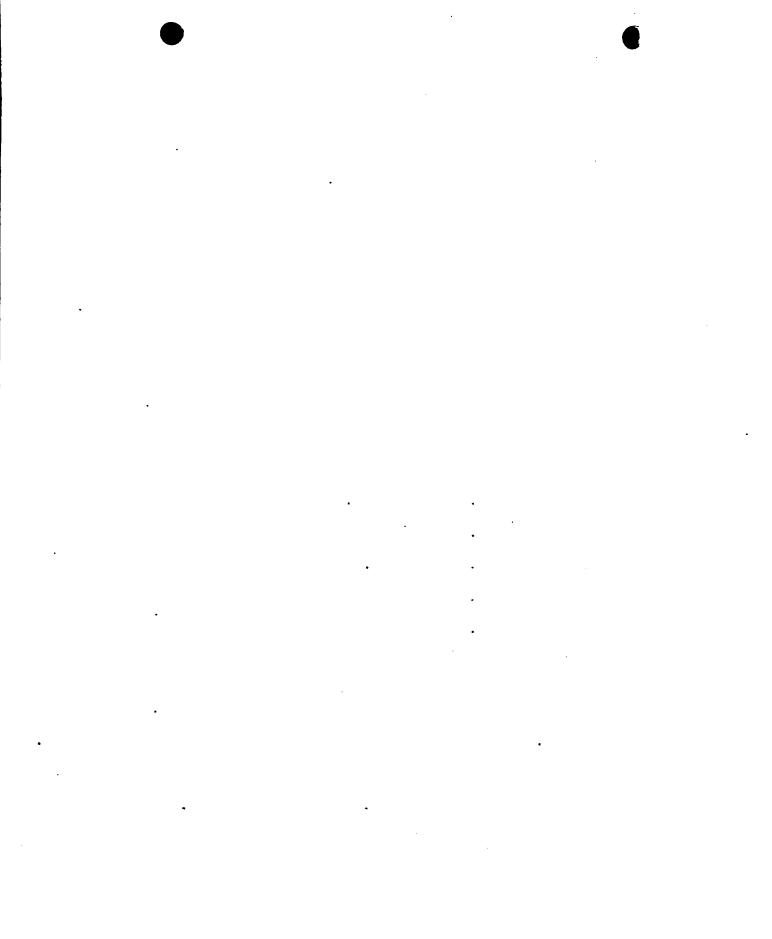
ξ and q. appear to be about equal in value.

_____

The order would then be,

1. Parisinus A.
2. Venetus π
3. Cesenas M.
4. Venetus ξ
5. Monacensis q. $\Big\}$ or vice versa.

_____

The estimate of the value of these Minor MSS. may change in future. Further investigation may bring other obscure MSS. into greater prominence as Campbell has done with Cesenas M, or some hitherto unknown MS. may be discovered.

_____

Only an exhaustive study and comparison of Paris. A. with each MS. separately, could determine their exact relative value. And even then, there is so much room for question and difference of opinion, and so much is left to conjecture, that investigators would not likely agree more closely on their order of worth than at present.

I should say a word in regard to Vaticanus θ which MS. I have not considered.

Vat. θ is placed second to A. by Ast, Schneider and Stallbaum, but they follow Bekker in doing so.

Bekker had almost ignored Venetus π, placing it fourth in rank.

But according to Schanz (followed by Campbell), Vat. θ is derived from Ven. $\varkappa$ as far as III 389 d., and after that point from Ven. π.

Vat. θ also generally agrees with r. which has a higher claim in value.

Of the indisputable corrections to Paris A, but one can be attributed to θ and that is found also in Vind E.

cf. 354 b.

$$a, \pi, \quad = \ ἐγῶμαι$$
$$\theta, \ (\text{Vind E}) \quad = \ ἐγὼ μοι$$
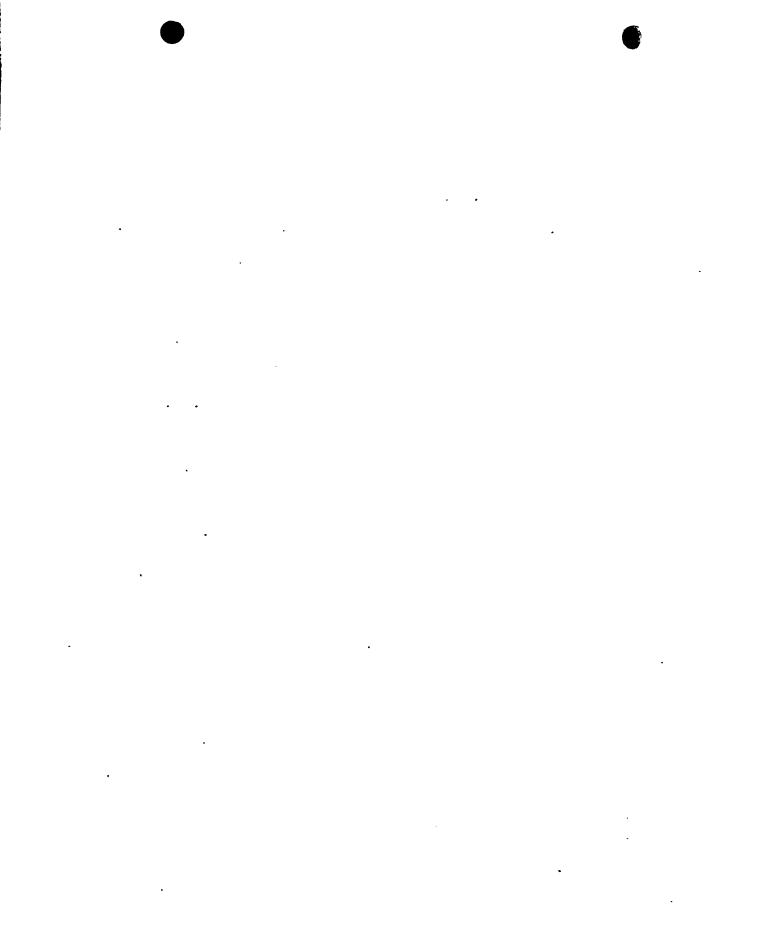
Hence, by basing my decision mainly on places where corrections to Paris. A. are supplied, I have not thought best to place Vat. θ among the best Minor MSS. of the Republic.

The number of errors found in each Minor MS. might have some weight in determining just how much faith is to be placed in it when found to supply a reading for Paris. A.

But the Minor MSS. are all so full of errors of all kinds, that the difference in the value of any two MSS. ascertained from a knowledge of this fact would not be sufficient to justify such an almost endless and fruitless study.

As to the remaining MSS. which are not considered here, I agree with Adam, that while we cannot determine on the best, yet again we cannot discard them unless we can prove conclusively that they are descended from A or π (or M.)

This would require a complete collation of all MSS., an exhaustive comparison with A, π & (M), and a conclusive explanation of the points of difference between the copy and its original. Since the last requirement does not seem possible,

we must retain these Minor MSS. and although they show greater

corruption than the others, take them at their manifest worth.

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